

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

VOL. XXIV.

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the number of insertions be not marked on
them, they will be continued until ordered
out, and charged accordingly.

PUBLIC MEETING.
Plymouth, N. C. Jan. 12, 1833.

At a meeting of the "Plymouth Guards,"
held this day at the Court-House in Ply-
mouth, to take into consideration the pre-
sents in our National Affairs, the follow-
ing Resolutions, introduced and ex-
plained by John D. Bennet, the Captain
of the Company, were adopted with only
three voices in the negative:

Resolved, That "the Government of the United
States was erected by the free voice and
"joint will of the People thereof, for their com-
mon defence and general welfare; that its pow-
ers apply to those great interests which relate
"to this Country in its national capacity, and
"which depend for their stability and protection
"on the consolidation of the Union; that it is
"clothed with the principal attributes of politi-
"cal sovereignty, and is justly deemed the guar-
"dian of our best rights, the source of our high-
"est civil and political duties, and the sure main-
"tenance of national greatness."

Resolved, That we regard the doctrine of Nulli-
fication, as destructive of the Constitution and
incompatible with the Union of these United
States; that it tends strongly to Civil War, and
is nearly allied to Treason.

Resolved, That we look upon the Nullifying
Ordinance of South-Carolina and the Laws passed
to carry it into effect, as the fruit of disappointed
ambition in the leaders of the Nullifying Party
in that State.

Resolved, That we highly approve the principles,
sentiments and opinions of the President of
the United States, as exhibited in his late Proclamation
addressed to the People of South-Carolina,
and that we will support him in the adoption of
all lawful ways and means to carry into effect the
Laws of the Union.

Resolved, That the Raleigh Register and the
Constitutionalist, and such other papers as are
friendly to the Union and opposed to Nullifica-
tion, be requested to publish these Resolutions.

PARIS MOUNTAIN UNION SOCIETY.
Saturday last, was the regular Muster
day of Beat Company No. 1, First
Regiment South-Carolina Militia, com-
manded by Capt. D'Oyley. The Company be-
ing formed, were addressed by Captain
D'Oyley, who in conclusion, offered the
following Preamble and Resolutions, which
being separately read and submitted, were
unanimously adopted:

The argument is exhausted—the period of ac-
tion is arrived. The question between the Union
and Nullification Parties is now settled down to
this: Shall the Federal Union be dissolved or not?
The Nullifiers have not only broken "the word
of promise to our hopes," but their proceedings
leave no alternative to the friends of the Union
in this State, but this—either by ingenious sub-
mission to surrender their most precious rights,
or by resistance to preserve them. While we so-
lemnly protest against the cruelty of being forced
upon an issue so portentous and unnatural, and
while we deeply deplore the necessity of being
compelled to select one of the only courses left
to us, we unhesitatingly make our choice, and de-
clare to our fellow-citizens throughout the United
States, and to the world, that we infinitely
prefer to cling to our invaluable and beloved
Union, and to defend it with the last drop of our
blood.

But we neither mean or desire to multiply
words. The less said the better—but the public
exigency requires a brief, but explicit declaration
of our inalterable sentiments and intentions. Be
it therefore

Resolved, "That the Federal Union must be
preserved," or we will perish in the attempt to
preserve it.

Resolved, That in defence of the Federal Union,
we have drawn our swords and flung away the scab-
board.

Resolved, That we will take up arms under no
other Standard than "the Star-spangled Banner,"
and if fight we must, we will strike for the Union
or a glorious grave.

Resolved, That in answer to the epithets of
Submissionists, Cowards and Tories, so unjustly
and so frequently applied to the members of the
Union Party, we have but two words by way of
reply to the Nullifiers, which are these "Come on."

A motion was made and unanimously
carried, that the Company should form a
Union Society, to be called "The Paris-
Mountain Union Society." A Constitu-
tion and laws for the government of the
Society having been previously prepared
in anticipation of the course of the Com-
pany, were read and adopted. In com-
pliance with the rules, an election for Of-
ficers then took place, when the following
members of the Society were elected:—
C. W. D'Oyley, President, William E.
Wickliffe, 1st Vice-President, Zion Good-
lett, 2d Vice-President, and William
Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Meeting then ordered that the pro-
ceedings of the day be published in the
Greenville Mountaineer, and a request is
hereby made to the patriotic Editor of that
truly American paper, the Columbia Hive,
to give this communication an insertion.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Secy.

PROSPECTS BEYOND THE RUBICON.

NO. 1.
Ambitious men, of inferior talents, finding they
have no hope to be distinguished in the councils of
the National Government, naturally wish to
create the power and consequence of the State
Governments, the theatres in which they expect to
acquire distinction. It is not, therefore, a re-
gard for the rights of the people, and a real
apprehension that those rights are in danger,
that have caused so much to be said on the
subject of prostrate State sovereignties, and
a consolidated empire. It is the ambition of
that class of politicians, who expect to figure
"only in the State councils, and of those States
"who are too proud to acknowledge any super-
"rior." "One of the People," written by Gen.
McDuffie, Esq. and re-published, as containing
REFERABLE TRUTHS, by Major Hamilton, late
Ex-Governor of South-Carolina.

The Rubicon is passed. One of the
States has revolted from the Union—and
has resolved to resist the General Govern-
ment. We are assailed with the clang of
warlike preparations. Perhaps, before these
pages reach the public eye, brothers may
have met in hostile array, and shed
each other's blood! At such a crisis,
when, as a preliminary to avoid this hideous
state of things, we have the alterna-
tive presented to Congress, of an abandon-
ment of the system to which our national
prosperity is mainly owing, and the revival
of a system which, in 1784, and in
1816, '17, '18, '19, and '20, spread de-
solation over the land—or being cursed
by a dissolution of the Union, with all its
prospective horrors; at such a crisis, I
say, no apology can be necessary for
again obtruding on the public on these vital
subjects. On the contrary, it may be said,
that the man who, under such portentous
circumstances, will not sacrifice a por-
tion of his time and means in the endeav-
our to save his country from the impend-
ing calamities, is unworthy of the advan-
tages of free government, and is only fit
to wade under the miseries of despotism.

I well know, that in times of great ef-
fervescence, it is difficult, if not impossi-
ble, to procure from the mass of a com-
munity a calm and candid hearing for
facts, however cogent, or for arguments,
however fair and conclusive. The mania
for the dogmata of one party, and the pho-
bia of those of the other, allow no fair
play for reason and common sense. Few
unbittered partisans will condescend to
read any thing opposed to their pre-con-
ceived views, or, if they do, they read
with such inveterate prejudices, as al-
most amount to a determination not to
yield to conviction.

"He that's convinced against his will,
"Is of the same opinion still."

But in all great masses there are always
some—and those often the most influen-
tial—whose ears are open to the "small, still
voice of reason,"—on whom solid facts
and fair arguments produce their proper
effect—and who, when convinced of the
errors of the party to which they have at-
tached themselves, abandon the standard
under which they have fought—array
themselves on the opposite side—and use
their influence to counteract the mischief
their adherence to their original party may
have caused. In cases where the parties
are so nearly balanced as they are in S.
Carolina, a number of such men may hap-
pily perhaps be found, sufficient, by their
example and influence, to turn the scale
in favour of peace, harmony and union.

The majority, notwithstanding the unex-
pected efforts and sacrifices of the nulli-
fiers, being only about 6,000 votes out of
38,000.

Even a remote probability of producing
such a happy result, is sufficient to war-
rant the effort, and to induce men who
are not sordidly wrapped up and absorbed
in the narrow circle of their own concerns,
to encounter the obloquy and abuse which
the attempt must excite among the partiz-
ans whose opinions are combated.

These considerations once more induce
me to take up the pen, and to solicit pub-
lic attention to a few essays on the pre-
sent state and future prospects of the na-
tion, and on the causes assigned to justify
the violent course adopted in South-Car-
olina—essays, calculated, I hope, to con-
vince those whose minds are open to con-
viction, of the correctness of the views I
shall present. I pretend to furnish little
or nothing new, which, on a subject so
hacknied, men of far superior talents to
mine can scarcely devise. But I hope to
make amends by the cogency of the facts,
and the fairness of the arguments.

These essays shall be divided under
the following heads:—

I. The examination of the constitutionality
of the protecting system.

II. The late modification of the tariff,
and the misrepresentations of it published
by the influential nullifiers.

III. The expediency and necessity of
high duties "to countervail" (to borrow
the language of the Free Trade Con-
vention) "the hostile regulations of foreign
powers," whereby some of our chief
staples are excluded, either by prohibitions,
or prohibitory duties.

IV. The grounds on which rest the sup-
posed grievances of the citizens of South-
Carolina.

V. Inquiry into the alleged distress of
that State—and, so far as it exists, into
its causes.

VI. Inquiry into the value of the Union
—more called for in the middle and east-
ern States, than in the southern. This

will embrace a view of the operation of
the Union on the different sections.

VII. The effects of free trade on this
and other countries.

I. Is the Protective System constitutional?
This is a preliminary question which
ought to be carefully discussed before any
other question connected with the subject
is considered.

Let us first inquire, what are the grounds
of the objections to the constitutionality of
the system. We are told, that a motion
was made in the Federal Convention to
confer on Congress the power of granting
bounties and premiums for the support of
manufactures; that it was rejected; and
that bounties and protecting duties oper-
ating to produce the same effects—the
rejection of the one was a virtual rejection
of the other!!!

This, be it spoken without offence, is a
mere quibble, only fit for a third rate
lawyer, who has no character to lose. If
such a motion had been made and rejected
—and if the corollary deduced from it be-
correct, that things producing the same
effect are identical, then it goes to prove,
as has been more than once stated, that a
cabin is a palace—a horse a camel—an
eagle a turkey buzzard—a sloop a man of
war—an elephant a calf: for the first pair
are dwellings—the second, beasts of bur-
den—the third, birds—the fourth, sailing
vessels—and the fifth, animals.

It will doubtless astonish the reader to
learn, that no such motion was ever made
in the Convention! and thus it appears,
that this ground, flimsy and untenable as
it would be, had the motion really been
made, debated and rejected, is destitute
of fact to support it!!! It is indeed true,
that on the 11th of August, 1787, a series
of propositions were laid before the Con-
vention, and referred to a committee; a-
mong which were the following:

"1. Congress shall have power to encourage
"by proper premiums and provisions, the advance-
"ment of useful knowledge and discoveries; and
"2. To establish public institutions, rewards and
"immunities, for the promotion of agriculture,
"commerce, trades and manufactures."

But it is equally true that the commit-
tee never reported on the subject of "ag-
"riculture, commerce, trades, or manufac-
"tures." They reported in lieu of the two
propositions, the following clause:—

"Congress shall have power to promote the
"progress of science and useful arts, by securing
"to authors and inventors for limited times,
"the exclusive right to their respective writings
"and discoveries."

It is wholly unnecessary to point out,
even to a Boscian reader, how great the
difference between a proposition merely
referred to a committee, and not reported
on, and the rejection of the same propo-
sition by the constituent body, after full
discussion.

Let it however be observed, that a propo-
sition was reported and rejected, on the
12th of September, in the following words:

"To grant letters of incorporation for canals,
" &c."

What the &c. meant, does not appear.
But even if it specified "manufactures,"
it does not alter the state of the case—
as it is obvious that there is a substantial
difference between granting acts of incor-
poration, and imposing protecting duties.

What a subject for grief and astonish-
ment! Here is a nation enjoying the high-
est degree of prosperity ever vouchsafed
to man, on the verge of civil war, on an
assumed proceeding in the Federal Con-
vention, which, had it taken place, would
not have afforded the slightest pretence
for a breach of harmony between the com-
ponent parts of the empire—a proceeding
which never took place!—Great God!
on what slender threads, is the peace of Na-
tions suspended! how little do we profit
by the experience of other nations!—how
easily can a few mistaken individuals blast
the brightest prospects of national happi-
ness and glory! What tenfold curses
are justly due to those, who, from any
motive but dire necessity, pursue mea-
sures calculated to deluge their country
with the blood of its citizens!!!

HAMILTON.
Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1832.

N. B.—It is proper that it should be
known that the wealthy manufacturers, the
protection of whose industry has brought
the country into the present state of jeop-
ardy, are so ungenerous, that, not satisfied
with the gratuitous devotion of my
time and talents to their defence, and the
defence of the country, they will not pay
for the paper and printing I employ!!!
which of course I have to pay, or abandon
the cause, a course forbidden by its im-
mense magnitude.

It is earnestly requested that the prin-
ters of newspapers throughout the United
States, who are friendly to the permanence
of the Union, and general harmony of our
citizens, will publish these papers.

LABOR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The following Lecture was delivered in this City,
on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Jno. ANASTASIO.

The history of man furnishes but few
passages which have not been soiled by
his selfishness and ambition. In the early
record of his achievements, scarcely one
deed of moral grandeur gleams through
the general gloom. The battle field is the
scene of glory, and the tyrant throne, the
consummation of greatness. Human hap-

piness is sacrificed to the warrior's tri-
umph, or to the monarch's caprices. The
noisy insolence of power, and the silent
misery of weakness, fill up all the pages
of man's early history. And should we
advance to the close of the volume, we
should find the selfishness and ambition of
Alexander, of Cæsar and of Mahomed,
displaying their withering energies in a
Charles, a Frederick and a Napoleon.—
And, indeed, upon the very last page, we
behold the national areas filled with fierce
combatants engaged in angry strife for
political rights, which one party, in jus-
tice cannot withhold, and which the other
is unfit to possess.

It is truly surprising, how little has
been done; for the elevation of the char-
acter, and the promotion of the happiness
of the people, by European governments.
The most that has been done for the ac-
complishment of these objects, has been
the result of individual enterprise and be-
nevolent combination. But in our own
beloved Country, this subject wears a dif-
ferent aspect. The system of our Gov-
ernment had its origin in the intelligence
and virtue of the People. And our free
institutions have no other basis upon which
their being may be perpetuated, than the
enlightened patriotism which first gave
them existence. The principle that a Rep-
ublican Government can be sustained by
intelligence and virtue alone, is an axiom
in the philosophy of jurisprudence. Where-
ever our system of government has been
attempted, without recognising this prin-
ciple, the result has been general ruin.—
The temple may be raised in all its mag-
nificence, but if successive generations
look upon its beauty, its foundation must
be such as to resist the violence of the
storm, from whatever quarter of the heav-
ens it may blow. If the foundation be
sand, the day of trial arrives, the tempests
come, the floods descend, the superstruc-
ture falls, "and great is the fall of it."

Ancient Republics, like the meteors blaze,
have risen, and shone and disappeared.
Republican France has given the world a
mournful exhibition of a people attempt-
ing to govern themselves, without wisdom
to direct, and virtue to restrain. The
Republics of South-America constitute a
standing illustration of the truth, that no
community is capable of self government,
where the character is not elevated by
education, and the passions restrained by
the love of order. With these States every
petty aspirant effects a Revolution; and
the sacred name of Constitution has be-
come as common as kitchen furniture.

We have no hesitation in predicting, that
until the public mind be informed, a bet-
ter state of things cannot be hoped for.—
Upon this principle, our National Council
in its wisdom, has made liberal appropri-
ations for the instruction of the rising gen-
eration; and the various States of the
Union have considered the subject of
Education an important branch of legisla-
tion. The perseverance of other Govern-
ments may depend upon the splendor and
despotism of the rulers, and the ignorance
and profligacy of the subjects, but ours
must rest upon the elevated character of
the people; and indeed, the brilliancy of
our country's glory will be proportionate
to the extent of our knowledge, and the
strength of our virtue.

In times of political excitement, it is
indispensably necessary that the people
understand the nature of their rights, cor-
rectly estimate the value of their liberties,
and the importance of union. When Re-
volution threatens the overthrow of our
institutions, every thing depends upon the
character of the people. If they are ig-
norant, they will surrender themselves to
the control of their passions, and submit
to be guided by noisy political fanatics.
History furnishes us with numerous in-
stances, in which a few restless aspiring
spirits have led the populace to wretched-
ness and ruin. For an illustration of this
truth, we need only turn our attention to
the tumults now distracting our sister
State. Every southern breeze is wafting
to our ears the wild shouts of a phrensed
populace—men who, in their passionate
infatuation, seem resolved to tear away
the pillars of this beautiful Republic. No
period in our political existence, has more
imperiously demanded an effort on the
part of the Government to inform the
minds of the people. The storm now ga-
thering in the political horizon, is truly
portentous, and that it will soon burst
upon us, there is but one opinion. And
though we entertain no fears that the Ship
of State will founder, but continue unwa-
vering in our confidence, that she will
live through the gale, and pursue her on-
ward course, yet we should be prompt in
preparing for the season of tempests, which
may be pregnant with disaster.

Our hopes for the perpetuity of our free
institutions, rest exclusively on the en-
lightened character & unbending integrity
of our citizens; as this object cannot be
secured without general instruction, we
now introduce to you some few consid-
erations on the subject of Education.

As a State, we have not as yet deter-
mined what we suppose to be the best
method of securing instruction for our youth.
A variety of theories have been suggested,
but scarcely one of them has been reduced
to practice. A bill is now before the
Legislature, authorising the establishment
of a Central School, for the instruction of

teachers. We most sincerely wish suc-
cess to this bill. We believe its provis-
ions will secure an incalculable amount
of good to the rising generation. We would
suggest, however, that if manual labor
should constitute one of the objects which
it embraces, the interest which it antici-
pates would be considerably promoted.—
The manual labor system has been pro-
secuted by Mr. Fellenburg, of Hofwill,
Switzerland, with the happiest success.—
The same system has been pursued north
of us, by a few enterprising individuals; and
the results have far exceeded the most
sanguine hopes of its friends. The Bap-
tist State Convention, at its late annual
meeting, resolved to try the experiment
in North-Carolina. A plantation, situ-
ated a few miles north of Raleigh, consist-
ing of 600 acres, has been purchased, and
arrangements are now making to com-
mence operations as early as possible.—
It is believed, that with ordinary encou-
agement, an education may be placed
within the reach of every poor man's son
in the State. This, alone, is an advan-
tage calculated to insure for manual labor
institutions, an interest in every man's
bosom; but there are other considerations
which recommend the system to the ap-
probation of every lover of his country.

We are an agricultural people. Our
towns are few in number and small in ex-
tent; and a large proportion of these, are
cultivators of the soil. Indeed the people
of the State, with a small exception, are
planters. We should not, therefore, haz-
ard too much, were we to suggest, that the
system of education the best adapted to
our circumstances, is one which associates
a practical knowledge of farming with the
general process of instruction. We utter
the sentiment of the venerable President
of our University, when we say, that the
system of education pursued at our Col-
leges, has for its object the preparation
of youth for the professions, or for literary
and scientific pursuits upon the largest
scale. These institutions, therefore, do
not meet the wants of our State. Indeed,
the youth, who has toiled with honor
through his collegiate course, is unfitted for
the common-place occupations of life. He is
ambitious to enter the world of mind, and
ascend the steep, where,

"Fame's proud temple shines afar."

One serious difficulty, with which the
student has to contend, is the insidious
attacks of disease upon his constitution.
Physical exercise is absolutely necessary
to the preservation of the healthful vigor
of the body: Debility of body never fails
to exert an unhappy influence on the en-
ergies of the mind. It is not an unfre-
quent occurrence, that health is sacrific-
ed to mental pursuits, and that the hopes
of fond parents and of admiring relatives,
are buried in the student's grave. It is a
melancholy fact, that our youth, the
most distinguished for industrious literary
habits, often, by a mistaken economy of
time, lay the foundation of diseases, which
embitter their whole existence, and even-
tuate in early dissolution. In order for
the current of life to flow on in healthful
vigor, it is necessary that the youth of
our Seminaries spend two or three hours
of every day, in what may be called the
idleness of exercise. Now, in manual la-
bor institutions, the time devoted to idle
exercise in other literary establishments,
is employed in productive amusement, and
by this simple arrangement, a scientific
knowledge of Farming is imparted, and a
healthful body and vigorous mind are cul-
tivated and preserved.

Our general system of education, un-
happily, has never been remarkably suc-
cessful in cultivating the moral sensibili-
ties of youth. Though they have noble
examples before them, and though their
studies are calculated to elevate their
thoughts, expand their views, and har-
monize their passions, yet reason too often
yields to impulse, profligacy finds easy
access, and virtue expires in the bosom.
Vice is as much cherished as intellect is
cultivated. They terminate their acade-
mical career, and with loose morals,
enter the busy scenes of life. Its sober
occupations are insipid and irksome. The
company of the idle, or what is still
worse, the company of the dissipated,
holds out allurements which they feel
themselves unable to resist. The hilar-
ity of the joke, the excitement of the bowl,
and the delirium of the carousal, are the
vicious fascinations which tempt them to
bankruptcy in constitution, in pocket
and in character. Instead of employing
their influence and talents in promoting
the happiness and advancing the interests
of the community, they contribute largely
to corrupt the very fountains of society.
In phrenzy's wild enjoyment, they sail
down dissipation's rapid stream and perish
in the whirlpool.

"What dext'rous thousands, just within the goal
of wild debauch, direct their nightly course!
Perhaps no sickly qualms bedim their days,
No morning admonitions shock the head.
But ah! what woes remain! life rolls apace,
And that incurable disease—old age,
In youthful bodies more severely lays,
More sternly active, shakes their blasted prime."

The general tendency of education, is
the exaltation of the human character,
and this object would be invariably effect-
ed, were it not for other influences, un-
happy in their nature. Education, in its

exciting, transforming progress, wakes up
the noblest feelings of the youthful bos-
om; but with these, the baser passions of
pride, envy and ambition struggle into
existence. Where these passions are
fostered, they array themselves against
the influence of education, and the moral
character, which in its process, it is reno-
vating and elevating, will be feeble and
sickly. They will wither every manly
sentiment of his nature, and when he
shall enter the scenes of active life, their
melancholy effects will exhibit themselves
around the home of his dwelling. Pride
will scowl at the labour of the field, envy
will dry up all the sympathies of his bos-
om, and blight the social peace of the
neighborhood, and ambition will throw
all the interests of the community, into
the whirlpool of political fanaticism. We
do not pretend that the sober habits of
industrious toil, acquired at Manual La-
bour Institutes, would eradicate all the
evils of the human heart, but experience
has proved, that industry and dissipation
are antipodes; and we do not hesitate to
say, that these habits will ever tend to
diminish the influence, circumscribe the
effects, and soften the inveteracy of the
worthless and vicious passions of man.

A false notion of things has inflicted a
stigma on manual labour. But

"In ancient times, the plough employed
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind:
And some with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the being of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ryl'd the storm,
Of mighty war, then, with unwary'd hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seiz'd
The plough, and greatly independent lived!"

Cincinnatus, trans Tibullum, disdaining
the luxury of imperial Rome, found con-
tinentment and abundance in the cultivation
of four acres. Who, that has ever read:
"Qua simul, abatesse pulvere ac sudore,
relatis processis; dictatorem cum Legati
gratulantibus consulant," has not said to
himself: "Malo cum Cincinnato, arare, quam
cum Cæsare regnare?" He who followed
the plough on the banks of the Tiber, at
his country's call, when invasion threat-
ened, left his peaceful fields, met and
defeated the foe, resigned his honors and
retired again to the rural shades of his
peaceful home. In vain we search the
archives of the old world for the equal of
Cincinnatus; but what the old world has
failed to produce, the new has furnished.
He, who followed the plough on the banks
of the Potomac, at his country's call,
left his peaceful fields, met and defeated the
foe, resigned his honors, and retired again to
his quiet home, and exchanged the war-
rior's sword for the farmer's plough-
share.

A system of Education, combining ag-
ricultural pursuits with literature, must
necessarily exert a happy influence on the
moral constitution. Energy of body and
vigor of intellect, directed by competent
Instructors, will tend to produce the
strength and accuracy of thought, the
promptness and perseverance of action,
which constitute the consummation of hu-
man nature. Now extend the facilities
of instruction which this system affords,
so that every youth may receive its ben-
efits, we shall have a race of hardy, per-
severing, enterprising men who would
never rest until the State should be a gar-
den, possessing all the advantages of com-
munication, which the improvements of
the day so felicitously confer. To
whom, we may ask does the State of
New-York owe her present advance in
improvement, her present sources of
wealth, and her future prospects of pow-
er and aggrandisement? To men of the
professions, to merchants, to tradesmen,
and to shop-keepers? No! These were
the men, who met the proposals of the im-
mortal projector of the magnificent canal,
with ridicule and scorn. Indeed, these
men, from their occupations in life, were
incapable of comprehending and estimat-
ing the feasibility of the extensive views
of this great mind. But with minds ca-
pacitated by agricultural toil, to grasp the
sublime in achievement, he found sym-
pathy. Seconded by these hardy cultiva-
tors of the ground, he carried his scheme
to a triumphant consummation. And
CLINTON, though dead, yet speaketh,
Give moral and physical energy to in-
dividuals, and you give moral and physical
energy to a State. The character of the
integral parts constitutes the character
of the combined quantity.

What is the present condition of our
own State? In a moral point of view, it
is listlessly inactive; in a physical point
of view, it is indolently imbecile. And
yet we have all the materials to make a
great and powerful State—we have mat-
ter and we have mind, but we want en-
ergy to put them in successful operation.
We have a soil susceptible of a high state
of improvement, and capable of sustain-
ing and of enriching 1,500,000 individ-
uals, and yet scarcely a week passes with-
out our witnessing a neighborhood break-
ing up and following the tide of popu-
lation, rolling towards the West. And
with this moving mass are mingled some of
our most industrious and enterprising citizens.
The fever of emigration has inflicted upon
our State a serious evil. Thousands are on
the eve of abandoning forever the home of
their fathers, & thousands have lost all dis-
position to improve their estates, because
they intend to move at some future peri-